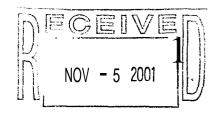
National Marine Fisheries Service Office of Protected Resources Permits Division (F/PR1)
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We are a group of students attending class at Florida International University. We have taken interest in the proposed rule concerning the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, And collectively we have inquired about the disposition those affected by proposed changes to the act, and have drawn our own conclusions. We, as responsible members of society, feel that it is our duty to voice our opinion, and we all appreciate the opportunity to voice it.

It was amazing to observe the kind3 of reactions we received from entities such as PETA, NOAA, NMFS, aquariums and assorted animal rights activist groups. To our amazement, those whom we thought would be helpful and open to discuss this issue (we assumed that government established organizations would welcome our inquiries.) took a very defensive stance on the issue or simply "passed the buck." Those, whom stood the most to lose if the proposed rule is passed, were the most professional and helpful.

We took a look at this issue from both sides of the fence, after much discussion on the matter we have drawn our own conclusions on what we consider to be reasonable.

Disposition for a Special Exception Purpose

For humanitarian reasons, we should not allow these animals to die in the wild if we can prevent it. Therefore, we agree with the proposed rule's standing on this issue. Though we share great respect for each one of these magnificent animals, we cannot endanger the ones in the wild by exposing them to "domesticated"animals. We believe that if a specimen is rescued, rehabilitated and released, the learned behaviors and loss of fear for human presence could prove to be detrimental factors in the wild. Furthermore, we believe that tamed animals, which have never had to hunt or warry about predators, would fare well in the ocean. Keeping these animals captive would be the most humane solution. As for releasing an animal to conduct a "pinger-recall," we have an alternate solution.

There should be increased use of technology such as DNA fingerprinting and Digital Angel. Digital Angel is a small transmitter that is designed to be implanted under the skin. It is small, lightweight and very durable, so durable that the military is now considering non-implanted versions of the same product for our troops. This network has the ability to pin-point an implant to within 100 feet via satellite. Moreover, this unit will transmit the host's vital signals including temperature, heartbeat and blood pressure. This technology would facilitate the location and recapturing of an escaped animal.

Marine Mammal Parts

We support the strict regulation of **marine mammal** parts **being** imported and exported across our borders. **Live** weaken these regulations **may** encourage **an** open **market** for commercial purposes. It is our responsibility to uphold the **MMPA's fundamental** values **and** allow for no loop holes.

Permits to Capture or Import

We applaud the proposed rule's banning of importations and captures. We do not feel that the capturing of a healthy marine mammal in the wild is justified under any circumstances. We, as a society can no longer continue to justify the enslavement of any creature for our own means, be they entertainment or educational. These animals should be observed in their environment and with much respect.

If an animal is already "un-releasable," it is still our responsibility to look after its best interest. Once an individual has been captured, we must not turn our backs on its whereabouts. We agree with the proposed rule on the strict regulation over imports and transfers. In the current world we live in, where everything boils down to money, we cannot afford to allow the "free market" to decide the fate of these creatures. We stand by the MMPA's strict regulation over the entities acquiring the animals and the motives behind their acquisitions.

We feel that the guidelines described in the proposed rule for the notification periods before transfers or importations are appropriate But, we do not feel that "certification" that the recipient facility meets the requirements for a public display permit. This could put one of these animals in an unfavorable position. What would prevent a facility in a foreign country from purchasing an animal in the United States, falsifying the certifications and submitting them to the NMFS, and then exposing the animal to adverse conditions? These facilities must be examined by a NMFS representative, and only then should the animal be transferred.

We also agree with the proposed rule's standing on the rapid integration of wounded animals for medical reasons. This is just common sense. The medical treatment of wounded marine mammals should always take precedence to the paper trail to follow.

As for the capturing of wild arimals for the purposes of improving the gene pool in captive populations, we strongly disagree with this practice. With the availability of technology today, there are other feasible solutions to this problem. Perhaps we could consider the temporary capture of a DNA donor in the wild, only long enough to harvest the animal's DNA. This way, we could improve the genetic variety of the captive animals, while still protecting the freedom of those in the wild. Additionally, with the increased recordkeeping requirements in the proposed rule, it would be possible to arrange for donor animals registered in other regions or countries to contribute their genetic diversity.

Reporting

We agree with the proposed rule's view on the integration of arimal data into the Marine Marmmal Inventory database. Keeping track of your captive population is absolutely necessary in order to maintain a vigilant watch. We would like to suggest a step forward. We are concerned about the possibility of falsifications and errors in recordkeeping. Why not keep a record of the animal's DNA in a database. We propose that when an animal is born into captivity or is rescued and rehabilitated, that animal's DNA codification is entered into a database. When an animal is transferred, blood samples are taken at shipping and receiving locations. This would increase security significantly. This is where Digital Angel plays an integral part. If the animal can be located anywhere on the planet while having vital signals are being monitored, the probability of an "inventory error" is greatly reduced.

Submission of Notification and Reports

The integration of the ISIS and NMFS databases will facilitate recordkeeping save on resources, eliminate or reduce error and improve the general integrity of the entire system. Strict control and enforcement of compliance policy must be maintained.

Though we feel that NMFS' standards are warranted and just, we do not agree with the NMFS' imposing of its regulation internationally. The NMFS must be wary of creating sore spots in the relationships between nations. Furthermore, the imposing of US laws and standards on other nations is not smiled upon in the courts or in Congress.

Seizure of Marine Mammals

Although we do agree that marine mammals should be seized if regulations on their care and use are not being followed, we feel that one section was very vague. The proposed rule states: "a letter of intention to revoke such a license may indicate that a person or facility holding marine animals is not reasonably likely to meet the requirements the animals may be maintained in the same physical location with the assistance of any person

under direct control of, employed by or under contract to NMFS"
What is meant by the words "any person?" We would hope that this person's
qualifications are appropriate for his or her responsibility. We propose that you
assemble a rapid response group to serve this purpose. This team could be comprised
of scientists, physicians and support personnel.

Division of Authority and Responsibility

It is to our understanding that the enforcement of the MMPA is a joint effort of the NMFS and the APHIS. We disagree with this issue and would like to side with Mr. George J. Mannina, Jr. and his oral testimony before the subcommittee on fisheries conservation, wildlife and oceans on October 11, 2001. We especially agree With his views on shared responsibility and authority; "in its 2001 proposal, NMFS claims it has joint authority with APHIS to enforce APHIS' care and maintenance standards. MPNS' proposal creates the awkward circumstance in which an APHIS inspector finds a facility in compliance with APHIS' regulations but a NMFS inspector says APHIS is wrong" This situation could be chaotic, causing friction between the two agencies, duplicating effort and resources and creating confusion. We propose that either one or the other assumes exclusive responsibility over the matter of setting standards and enforcement.

Conclusion

Although we do believe that the intentions of the APHIS and NMFS are as sincere as those of the marine parks and facilities affected by the proposed rule, we feel that there are many alternatives to some of the policies concerning marine manmals. We feel that it is our responsibility as concerned citizens to have ow opinion heard, and to persuade you to consider alternative actions. The MMPA was written to protect wild marine manmals that would otherwise be endangered, as well as those in captivity. As a whole, we feel that the MMPA offers much of the protection these animals desperately need, We can only hope that those standards will be maintained, while finding some common ground between all stakeholders.

We would like to extend our most sincere thanks for the opportunity to voice: our opinions. And in closing, we would like to stress our desire for the APHIS and NMFS to work closely, and in conjunction, with all other parties involved to secure the safety and well-being of the animals in question. The cooperation between all parties is imperative to achieving the best results from all the effect and resources dedicated to this task.

. Sincerely,

Jose M. Gonzalez Luciana Ingersoll Samantha Jacobs Lisa Knight Luvy Morales